

The Evening World

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STILL GREEDY.

THE minutes of the meeting of the United Real Estate Owners' Association at the Hotel Astor Monday evening ought to help any fair-minded legislator make up his mind as to whether an extension of the rent laws is necessary.

Stewart Browne, President of the association, admitted "there were never so many landlords in Florida and California as now. They have never gotten along so well as now."

But with this fact granted, Mr. Browne went on to exhort the tenants, adding:

"We've got to get something in the bill that will stop the tenant from making the defense of unreasonable rental, regardless of what the former rent was."

Thoroughly in accord with the spirit of the meeting, Mr. Ernest N. Adler advanced this striking summary of his ideas on the question:

"My whole idea is to prevent Municipal Justices from going through our bills of expenses and throwing out this or that voucher and determining our net income. They have a habit of throwing out items."

It is a matter of court record that from time to time landlords have "thrown in" items of expense. Several have been prosecuted for padding their accounts with payments they never made.

This same organization, as we recall, held a meeting at the Hotel Astor just before the rent laws were first passed, at which a member rose and expressed the sentiment of the meeting with "We want all we can get."

Public reaction to that cry of greed demanded immediate action on the rent laws—and got it. The landlords are still actuated by the same sentiments. Legislators need only to consult their constituents to find out that the demand for rent law extension is more vigorous now than ever.

The housing shortage is not over, as every tenant knows. The landlords are as rapacious as ever. Protection through the courts is still essential.

If the opponents of Newberry could show a majority of one on a test vote or authoritative poll, we suspect that the final vote against him would be almost unanimous.

THE SUPER-EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

HERBERT HOOVER has been proposed in Philadelphia as a possible Director General of the Sesquicentennial Exposition to be held there in 1926. The offer, if it is made, is not to be sneered at, for it is expected to carry with it an annual salary of \$100,000 for a five-year term.

President Harding's Cabinet is rapidly setting a record as a target for big-job offers. It seems to have become something like a super-employment agency. The President might almost be expected to scent a business conspiracy to deprive him of his assistants.

This is not exactly a new development. Since business has recognized the propaganda value of big names, Cabinet jobs have become more desirable.

It is a poor Cabinet member who does not make a financial sacrifice to accept a \$12,000-a-year job. It is a poorer administrator who cannot recoup the losses from the increased earning capacity his Cabinet service has given to him.

"Off again, on again, gone again, De Valera," is the revised version.

CAN IT ENDURE?

FEDERAL PROHIBITION DIRECTOR DAY of this State now admits that he forced the recent resignation of his chief assistant, Col. Catrow, and that eight or ten others of his staff will have to go. Prohibition enforcement in New Jersey and in California is so unsatisfactory that Federal authority feels obliged to take a fresh grip in both these States.

Of Prohibition in Massachusetts an Evening Post despatch says: "Public opinion is not strenuously shouting for law enforcement."

Was there ever law in the United States with so little public opinion behind it?

Can such law endure?

A WOODEN-CAR ADVOCATE!

PRESIDENT HEDLEY of the Interborough insults the intelligence of the Transit Commission and of the citizens of New York when he maintains that steel cars are as liable to telescope as are wooden cars.

That question has been settled by long experience in the steam railroads of the country. Wreck after wreck has demonstrated the comparative safety of steel cars. Railroads have recognized this and are providing steel coaches for service.

The danger from telescoping is so great that many States now regulate the use of old wooden cars. Railroads are forbidden to use the wooden cars except on the rear of trains. Wooden cars are not

placed in the train between steel cars because of the danger of telescoping in case of wreck.

Mr. Hedley may have a case for the continued use of wooden cars on lightly built elevated structures. But he is merely absurd when he tries to establish that they are as good or as safe as steel cars.

A VEST-POCKET CHARTER.

COMPTROLLER CRAIG submitted yesterday to the Charter Revision Committee his proposed Home Rule Charter for the City of New York.

In brevity, this suggested instrument makes good its author's promise. It is only a little over twenty-eight pages. Its preamble reads like the Declaration of Independence. In 7,000 words it turns the city, so far as local affairs are concerned, into a self-governing entity, legislating for itself through a Municipal Assembly composed of the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen, with complete power over local utilities, franchises, rates, &c.

Comptroller Craig certainly goes the whole hog. Under the Craig charter the Mayor could be removed only by the Municipal Assembly (two-thirds vote)—likewise the Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen, the Borough Presidents or the Corporation Counsel. Albany would have no power to fix salaries of persons in this city's service. The city would be authorized "to exercise all of the powers necessary, requisite or proper for the government and administration of its local and municipal matters, except any matter solely affecting State affairs."

The State would retain little but the comfort that: nothing herein, nor any ordinance passed in pursuance of the powers hereby conferred, shall diminish the tax rate for State purposes, fixed by Act of Legislature, or interfere with the collection of State taxes.

The Craig charter achieves brevity and clearness by separating itself into a charter proper as distinguished from the involved administrative code which encumbers the present charter. This separation thoroughly recommends itself.

Obviously the first thing that would have to be sought under the Craig charter would be a big boost of Aldermanic standards. No such responsibility put upon the municipal legislative body would be conceivable unless New York's Board of Aldermen became something very different from what it has been. The city electorate would have to see to that.

The State Constitution makes it a duty of the Legislature "to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages."

It has long been apparent that a city which comprises half the population of the State and which contributes 70 per cent. of the State's taxes is entitled to better "organization" than a kind which subjects it to the constant necessity of going to Albany about its own affairs—not to speak of the exploitation it must suffer year in and year out at the hands of up-State legislators who care nothing for its interests.

Justice demands of the Legislature a squarer deal for the 6,000,000 people of the City of New York. Comptroller Craig's vest-pocket charter is a "whale" for providing city officials with new powers—by no means forgetting the Comptroller.

But, at least, it puts in plain, brief form, that anybody can grasp, some of the realities of local self-government the city has a right to ask for if it will guarantee a standard of municipal administration to justify them.

Mark Sullivan, Washington correspondent of the Evening Post, believes the appointment of George Wharton Pepper marks the first evidence of a concerted bi-partisan effort to improve the intellectual status of the Senate. Mr. Sullivan wrote yesterday:

"It is not too much to say that the turning point in the decadence of the Senate has been reached."

Wasn't Mr. Sullivan a day or two previous in his conclusion? If the Senate seats Newberry it will have reached a new low in decadence. From such a turning point there is hardly any way except up.

TWICE OVERS

"I SHOULD say that it (Comptroller Craig's charter) was a dandy."—Borough President Riegelmann.

"THE purity of the election, the purity of the ballot box has been frustrated and thrown aside when we establish the fact that a committee may go on and corrupt the ballot box and the individual be held not responsible for the acts of the committee."—Senator Borah.

"I'M just as good as gone."—Luther Boddy.

"EVERY man that voted for Lorimer is gone, but six. There's going to be more of you go, and God speed the day."—Senator Heflin.

"THE time has come when we must turn a new page in child caring."—Adolph Levisohn.

"I WILL do my utmost to put the treaty with Great Britain into effect."—Arthur Griffith.

"THE injunction restraining meetings and that sort of thing can only serve to increase public feeling against the abuse of such process."—William F. Bryan.

At It Again!

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By John Cassel



From Evening World Readers

What kind of letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in few words. Take time to be brief.

Losing Good Will.

To the Editor of The Evening World:
It would probably help matters for the intermittent readers of your paper if you were to stereotype your opinion of Prohibition. My understanding is that the primary object of the Anti-Saloon League was, as the name implies, the abolishment of the saloon, and the majority of the people concurred in this. Ask any number of men to-day if they favor the return of the saloon and their reply will invariably be no. Inquire if they are satisfied with this so-called Prohibition, and their answer is emphatically no. And when "E. J. A." in your issue of the 5th inst. states that "Prohibition" was not foisted on the people he is sadly in error. We have not so soon forgotten how the whip was cracked over the heads of our spineless and servile representatives.

The Anti-Saloon League had the good will of many people in their initial endeavor, and not being content when this had been accomplished, they have persistently endeavored to dictate in our personal and religious affairs. It will be too bad should there be a revulsion of feeling, engendered by these arbitrary and dominating tactics, that will relegate the whole thing into the discard and be responsible for the return of the pernicious saloon.

The Prohibition fiasco has all the semblance of a newly elected reform party endeavoring to purify a tenebrous district. They drive the undesirable element into the decadent and respectable parts of the town or city. The saloon has practically been abolished, but those in control of the Anti-Saloon League in their efforts to maintain their present sincerity have created conditions infinitely worse than the evils of the saloon in the poison that is being hawked by the bootleggers and the influence of the home brew and still on the kiddie and mothers. Let us be done with this baneful comedy and farce. Does our Government lack the ability to handle the matter, or is the Anti-Saloon League superior to the Government?
J. E.
Jan. 6, 1922.

Library Economy.

To the Editor of The Evening World:
Your correspondent Emanuel Glauber in last night's Evening World expressed capably the sentiments of a large number of people who derive a fund of pleasure and mental relaxation from the New York Public Library. Of course the Real Estate Board and others, together with its members whose only interest in the nation and the city is the amount of money that can be squeezed from them, must have viewed with keen pleasure the cutting down of appropriations for the New York Public Library—witness their reactionary proposal a year ago to abolish the College of the City of New York—by a mill or two decrease of increase in the tax rate of gougers in

all compared with the inestimable benefits which accrue to one patronizing the library.

If the Real Estate Board and allied interests were sincere in their efforts to confine the Board of Estimate to save money, let them, as Mr. Glauber so pertinently advocates, make a sweeping slash in the number of "heelers" on the city payroll.

The librarians are not only underpaid—and this statement is borne out by the fact that any one consulting them is amazed at the wealth of knowledge and information at their disposal which is utilized to aid readers securing extracts, books on scientific and technical subjects, references to certain passages, etc.—but are degraded by being ignored by the City Administration in making up the library budget, preference being given to "heelers" who, as Mr. Glauber states, are "too ignorant to do mental work" and "too lazy to perform physical labor." A great number of deputy commissioners and clerks could be dispensed with.

Then, again, the Administration of the city whines that it hasn't enough funds to provide for a sufficient number of books to cover the ever-increasing demand. By using the axe sparingly in the city as Gov. Miller did with the State political "heelers" and as the National Administration handled the Federal payroll, money thus saved could well be utilized for providing books.

SIDNEY SAFERSTON.

The Irish and Propaganda.

To the Editor of The Evening World:
A letter appearing in The Evening World written by Edward Paine deserves criticism.

He scores "Irish propaganda" that has infected our press, pulpit and politics for years. He asserts that the Irish have conducted a subtle, pernicious campaign against their enemies, the English, by propaganda in America. Is this true? Are the various Irish newspapers "propaganda"? They are read only by those who are interested in Ireland. No one is demanded or asked to read them, nor are they distributed as "throwaways."

Because Irishmen hold a meeting which any one may attend is that propaganda according to the definition of Mr. Paine? Does this in any way compare with the gigantic English system of spreading insidious lies, negligible in Mr. Paine's estimation? The octopus of British propaganda in the United States spreads its tentacles far and wide. Mr. Paine had better not forget the proud boast of Lord Northcliffe concerning the millions spent by the English for propaganda here, which he made in America before the great war opened.

Moreover, to prove all he says, Mr. Paine gives us the example of the treachery of an Irishman to Washington. Your correspondent judges, evidently not from fundamentals, but a more incident—often "truths" that betray in deepest consciousness. He judges the Irish attitude from the action of a single man, and not by their known deeds, too

UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

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THE "NO" MAN.

The "yes man" is pretty widely scattered throughout humanity. By "yes man" is meant the subservient creature who habitually agrees with you—particularly if you happen to be his boss.

He is a sort of combination of a time server and a flatterer. He is not much use in the world, though he very often gets more of its rewards than his actual brain power entitles him to.

The "no man" is, however, just as bad if not a little worse.

He is the chap who disagrees with everything. He doesn't like the way the world is run. He is not at all pleased with the conduct of his superiors. And he goes out of his way to tell them so.

And he says "no" far more often than he says "yes," when asked if he will take a particular responsibility or do a particularly difficult piece of work.

The difference between the "yes man" and the "no man" is that the "yes man" simply by compliance sometimes makes friends and often gets things accomplished.

The "no man" makes no friends whatever and he never finds out what he can really do because he always says "no" when he is asked if he will try.

This is not written as a boost for the flatterer, or for the insincere creature who agrees with others merely for the sake of "playing up" to them.

It is written to point out that the habit of saying "no" invariably is even more dangerous than the habit of always saying "yes."

If you do not happen to agree with another man it is not necessary to anger him or hurt his feelings by telling him so.

If you do not happen to feel disposed to do something that you are asked to do by the man who is paying you to do just such things, you had better consider your own feelings a little more.

The man who says "yes" when opportunity comes along, takes the opportunity and gets something out of it. The man who says "no" stays where he is.

You will find that there is a "no man" for every "yes man" in the world.

They are the malcontents and the slackers and the trouble makers in every great organization. They are against the Government, not for any good reason but merely because it is the Government.

More rebellion at the existing order isn't intelligence. The habit of refusal does not mean independence, it means usually ill nature.

Better be neither a "yes man" nor a "no man," but of the two being a "no man" will do you more harm.

often amusing in our histories.

The incident given, however, refers to Washington, and let us see some other facts concerning his relations with the Irish. I wonder if Mr. Paine knew that an Irishman was body-guard and confidential correspondent of the Commander in Chief, and Lord Mountjoy, "America was lost by saved his superior's life?" Does Mr. Paine know that Gen. Washington was a member of the first society in America to foster the cause of Irish freedom, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in Philadelphia? Possibly Mr. Paine and those who share his views may be enlightened by the words of the Commander in Chief, and Lord Mountjoy, "America was lost by saved his superior's life?" Does Mr. Paine know that Gen. Washington was a member of the first society in America to foster the cause of Irish freedom, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in Philadelphia? 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